

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1893

A happy new year to each and all of the readers of the JOURNAL. As tomorrow will be a legal holiday and the JOURNAL force desires to celebrate the day in a becoming manner, no paper will be published from this office Tuesday morning.

## THE NEW YEAR.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-three. Another change has been rung in the march of duration. The curtain has risen on the Columbian year.

It is an old Arabic proverb that says time is but yesterday, to day and forever and the years are but milestones which mark the passage of eternity. To-day with us opens on a new scene; yesterday was last year and is buried as completely in the unfathomable and irrevocable past as the hour when Pharaoh's daughter knelt by the babe in the rushes of the Nile; or when Caesar marched his conquering legions, or when the star, eighteen hundred and ninety-three years ago, shown over Bethlehem.

To-day the New Year opens. May it be the harbinger of more prosperous times to the people of Nevada, to all of whom we wish a Happy New Year!

## 1893 AND PROSPERITY.

This morning ushers in the year of grace, 1893. The old year with its joys and sorrows, its successes and its reverses is of the past. While no great calamity befell the country in 1892, millionaires and tramps increased at an alarming rate. Thousands added to their wealth while tens of thousands are no better off no worse off than they were a year ago, though no less a personage than the President of the United States in his annual message to Congress declares that 1892 was a prosperous year in the United States. However that may be it is natural for people to be more hopeful at the beginning of the year. It is said there are fewer deaths in January than in December. It is a season for new resolves and determination overcomes obstacles that seem insurmountable. Throughout the Pacific Coast times are unprecedentedly dull. In San Francisco, the great metropolis of the Pacific States, there is as much complaint as in Nevada. The legend "to let," is placarded on buildings throughout the city and the business depression caused by the demonization of silver is felt there as well as here. It is well that this is so as it may emphasize the demand for free coinage and hasten the coming of the good time to which all hopefully look forward.

Nevada, though under a cloud at present, has unlimited natural resources which sooner or later will attract capital and be developed. In richness, variety, and extent its mines are unsurpassed. Gold, silver, copper, nickel, antimony, lead and iron abound in its mountains. Its soil is as productive, when cultivated, as any in the Temperate zone. Its climate is the most salubrious on the Continent. These facts are becoming generally known and are beginning to be appreciated. It is therefore but reasonable to hope that our darkest days are past and that ere the close of the year that dawns on us this morning, Nevada will be on the high road to continuous prosperity.

## CHANGED ITS OPINION.

Our esteemed contemporary has changed its opinion regarding the next Legislature since last Thursday. Then it gravely and despondingly stated in commenting on General Clarke's pronouncement against the Legislature that:

"We have read the communication carefully and have given it considerable consideration and for the life of us we cannot discern where the writer's conclusions can be successfully assailed. That the new apportionment of membership was made in direct contradiction to the letter and spirit of the Constitution appears to us as clear as the noonday sun. It is an unfortunate state of affairs, and we confess ourselves unable to suggest a method by which the error can be rectified."

That seemed conclusive but it was no such thing. Last evening it took a more hopeful view of the situation and announced that the Legislature will meet and elect Senator Stewart and he will receive his certificate from the presiding officers of the two Houses. Now if it could only be prevailed upon to graciously permit the Legislature to enact a few necessary laws we may be happy yet. A large majority of the people are tired of the "horizontal raises" proposition and would like to see the Act authorizing it repealed and that our esteemed contemporary will not compel the Legislature to adjourn until at least that is done, when it convenes to elect a Senator is "a consummation devoutly to be wished for."

## A NEW LOAN SYSTEM.

The farmers in nearly all the Western States are heavily in debt. Many who bought unimproved lands find it expensive to improve them and have to borrow money to do so. The high rates of interest and brokers

charges cause many thousands of industrious men to lose their homes through the foreclosure of mortgages. To prevent this as far as possible members of the Kansas Legislature propose to create a State Loan Commission, through which all loans are to be negotiated. The money would pass through the State Treasury and payment be guaranteed by the State or by the county in which the loan was made, the doing away with brokers' charges and securing a low rate of interest. The Governor in his annual message to the Legislature will recommend the plan and it is expected that action will be taken upon it immediately. The Governor is a Populist and a majority of the Legislature is in sympathy with his views and determined if possible to relieve the distress caused by the scarcity of money and the high rate of interest.

## THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.

The New York World is authority for the statement that Senator Carlisle of Kentucky has been offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury and that he will accept the position. He will go to New York to confer with the President-elect and decide definitely whether or not he will leave the Senate for the Cabinet.

It has been asserted that Carlisle does not find the Senate attractive because he is ranked on the Finance Committee by Vorhees of Indiana. This, however, is denied by friends of Carlisle, who say that he is not jealous of the Indian. Carlisle is said to be at heart a free coinage man and represents a silver constituency. Under such circumstances he would not be in harmony with Cleveland's financial views unless he changes his opinions for a place in the Cabinet or the President-elect has experienced a change. It would be a point gained by the Silver men to have a man at the head of the Treasury Department who is in favor of bimetalism, rather than a pronounced gold standard advocate.

Pension payments for the month of December amount to about \$14,000,000. If those payments were made in bright silver dollars, to which no one desiring a pension would object, it would keep the mints busy coining the bullion now stored in the Treasury vault and make money plentiful. Why not pass an Act of Congress requiring the payment of all pensions in standard dollars? Of course the goldbugs would object as they do to all measures relating to silver, but there ought to be enough representatives of the people in Congress to overcome goldbug objections.

## Idaho's Metal Production.

BOISE CITY, I., Dec. 31.—The Boise City National Bank for Wells, Fargo & Co. has collected statistics of the metal production of the State for the year just closed. The figures are as follows:

Gold, \$1,790,000; silver, \$2,798,000; lead, \$2,475,000; total, \$7,063,000.

For 1891 the production was as follows: gold, \$3,150,000; silver, \$5,050,000; lead, \$4,200,000; copper, \$75,000; total, \$13,475,000. A decrease in 1892 of \$6,012,000.

The shut down in the Coast d'Almeida made a large out, while the suspension of the production in Alturas, Custer and Lemba counties made a further heavy decrease. The mines shut down because of the low price of silver and this stopped the production of the gold that they had furnished.

## Mrs. Maybrick Improving.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Baroness De Ronqua, mother of Mrs. Maybrick, states to-day that her daughter's health is improving. The Exchange Telegraph Company also says Mrs. Maybrick is recovering, adding that the hemorrhages with which she was recently attacked and which caused the reports that she was dying were caused by herself, and not by the ravages of consumption. According to some newspapers here the reported illness of Mrs. Maybrick was nothing less than an attempt to create public sympathy for herself and induce the Home Secretary to release her.

## A Modesto Shooting.

MODESTO, Cal., Dec. 31.—L. H. Holtcomb was shot in the back of the head this morning at John Fox's ranch, twelve miles from Modesto. The bullet flattened and lodged near the right ear. The assailant was a farm hand named E. B. Stewart. Holtcomb says the shooting was unprovoked while Stewart says the cause was a woman slave in Colusa county. Stewart came to the county jail and surrendered. The wound only grazed the scalp as the skull was not fractured.

## San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Half mile dash—Lottie D. won, Charter second, Gypsy Girl third. Time, 0:51 1/2. One mile—Garra won, Initiation second, Carter B. third. Time, 1:48 1/2. Mile and three-sixteenths—Marigold won, Democrat second, Little Esperanza third. Time, 2:09. Five furlongs—Charger won, Queen B. second, Prince third. Time, 1:06. Six furlongs—Misty Morn won, Joe Cotton second, the Iris filly third. Time, 1:18 1/2.

## He Won't Do It Again.

NAPA, Cal., Dec. 31.—Baptista Pipsyino, an Italian aged 25 years, was instantly killed Friday night by touching an electric light wire. Pipsyino made a wager with another Italian that no injury would result from touching the wire. When he attempted to fulfill the wager he was instantly killed. The only apparent wound was a slight burn on his finger.

## A More Active Campaign.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—In view of the threatening situation on the Mexican border it is understood here that a more active campaign will soon begin. This is deduced from the fact that word has come from apparently reliable sources that the Commissary Subsistence Department of the army is making extensive preparations for feeding the troops.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS!

## Matters of Interest From Home and Abroad.

## DESERVE TO GET THERE.

Five Chinese Start to Return to China in a Fishing Junk.

## SHOOTING AT MODESTO, CAL.

## A Blow at Canada.

New York, Dec. 31.—The Sun's Washington says: It is said on trustworthy authority that President Harrison, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State have practically determined to make the ousting of the Harrison administration notable by a blow at Canada, much more vital than the recent order imposing tolls on the Canadian vessels passing through the Saint Lawrence canal at the entrance of Lake Superior. The blow will come in the shape of a Presidential proclamation curtailing or abolishing the privilege now enjoyed by the Canadian railroads of transporting merchandise in bond through the United States free of duty under a system very advantageous to the foreign roads at the expense of American companies.

An attorney of the Canadian Pacific road is here in consultation with congressional friends of the Canadian roads, and there is evidence of genuine alarm in the minds of the friends of Canadian interests.

Senators Frye and Callom are said to be advising the President to take some radical step in this direction to bring Canada to terms. Callom has often expressed the opinion that the Canadian roads are constantly evading the Interstate Commerce law, to the disadvantage of the American lines.

## The Umbria Arrives.

New York, Dec. 31.—The overdue Cunard steamer, Umbria, was sighted at Fire Island shortly after midnight and arrived off Quarantine at 3:30 this morning, and after inspection steamed slowly up the bay to her dock. She had 375 passengers on board, about evenly divided between first class, second cabin and steerage. All on board are well. Gallant Captain McKay had brought his fine steamer and all on board through terrific gales, though disabled, and amid the thanks of passengers and the noisy greeting of the steam whistles from the vessels in harbor, he brought her to dock. It is twelve days since she left Queenstown, the longest time on record for a crack ocean racer.

## Rather Young for Duellists.

GUADALAJARA, Mex., Dec. 31.—There are advices from Culima of a dupe-rate duel over a trifling matter between Angel Gamboa, son of a wealthy merchant, aged 9 years, and Pinte Lopez, son of a coffee planter, aged 11 years. The younger sent a challenge to fight with knives, and two older boys were chosen as seconds. It was a desperate fight, both of the principals being carried in a terrible manner from hand to foot. Finally Lopez received a stab in the breast which put an end to the engagement. Both of the boys were carried unconscious from the field. Lopez will probably die. The seconds have been arrested.

## They Deserve to Get There.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Five Chinese started on an adventurous sea voyage to-day, and it is extremely doubtful if they will ever be heard of again. They wished to go back to China, but were too poor to patronize a steamship company. They owned a Chinese fishing junk with a single lateen sail and after laying in a supply of provisions they started for China to-day in the craft. Their only navigating instrument is an erratic 75-cent compass.

## MARRIED.

LEETE-FORD—In Bishop, Cal., December 25, 1892, by Rev. O. L. Logan, Ben M. Leete and Nettie Ford, both of Bishop.

## For Bronchitis

"I never realized the good of a medicine so much as I have in the last few months, during which time I have suffered intensely from pneumonia, followed by bronchitis. After trying various remedies without benefit, I began the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and the effect has been marvelous, a single dose relieving me of choking, and securing a good night's rest."—T. A. Higginbotham, Gen. Store, Long Mountain, Va.

## La Grippe

"Last Spring I was taken down with la grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breath seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I begun taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid."—W. H. Williams, Cook City, S. Dak.

## Lung Trouble

"For more than twenty-five years, I was a sufferer from lung trouble, attended with coughing severe at times as to cause hemorrhages, the paroxysms frequently lasting three or four hours. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking four bottles, was thoroughly cured. I can confidently recommend this medicine."—Frank Hoffmann, Clay Centre, Kans.

**AYER'S Cherry Pectoral**  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c; six bottles, \$1.50.  
Prompt to act, sure to cure

## NEW TO-DAY.

## WESTERN BI-CHLORIDE INSTITUTE, RENO, NEV.

THIS INSTITUTE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE treatment of the LIQUOR, OPIUM, COCAINE AND TOBACCO HABITS.

Cure guaranteed in each case, no matter of how long standing the habit may have been. An opportunity is now offered to those who desire treatment on any of the above habits. As an inducement the Directors have fixed the price of treatment for the first month at

\$50.00.

After that the price will be

\$100.00.

Any correspondence addressed to the WESTERN BI-CHLORIDE INSTITUTE,

Reno, Nevada,

Will receive prompt attention

Offices and rooms at the

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

Sierra Street.

T. P. BRADSHAW,

JOHN A. LEWIS, Business Manager,

Physician, Dec 31-1892

## DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

CROWN PRINCE MINING COMPANY.—Location of principal place of business, Reno, Nevada. Location of mine and works, Pyramid Mining District, Washoe county, Nevada. Notice is hereby given that the following described stock, on account of assessment number 8) three, new series, levied on the 21st day of March, A.D. 1890, of one cent per share, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders and the numbers of their certificates as follows, to-wit:

Name.	No. Cert.	No. Shrs.	Amt.
W. D. Aplin, Jr.	4	25.000	\$250.00
H. Delongue	10	1.000	10.00
John S. Gilson	10	1.000	10.00
Wm. H. Young	18	300.0	3.00
Jerry Schooling, decd.			
J. C. Hagerman, adm.	21	4.000	40.00
W. D. Aplin, Jr.	32	4.000	40.00
Henry Kuhn	36	1.000	10.00
Mrs. G. Becker	28	600	6.00
Samuel Clark	58	1.000	10.00
Mrs. M. A. Johnson	70	1.000	10.00

And in accordance with law and orders of the court made repeatedly, and last on the first day of November, 1892, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of said company, with Thomas E. Hayden, its Secretary, in the Paving building, east side of Virginia street, in Reno, Nevada, on

Thursday, the 1st day of December, 1892.

At the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

THOS. E. HAYDON, Secretary.

POSTPONED.

By order of the Board of Trustees the above sale of delinquent shares is postponed to

Saturday, December 31, 1892,

At 1 o'clock P. M., at such other place as may be named.

THOS. E. HAYDON, Secretary.

December 31, 1892.

POSTPONED.

By order of the Board of Trustees the above sale of delinquent shares is postponed to

Tuesday, January 31, 1893,

At 1 o'clock P. M., at such other place as may be named.

THOS. E. HAYDON, Secretary.

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**SOCIETIES.**

**I. O. O. F.**

**MINNEHAHA Tribe No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.**

**CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEGION.**

**Amity Lodge, No. 3, K. of P.**

**THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF AMITY LODGE**

**I. O. O. F.**

**TRUCKEE LODGE, No. 14, I. O. O. F.**

**A. O. U. W.**

**NEVADA LODGE, No. 5, A. O. U. W.**

**CARRIAGES AND PHAETONS.**

**Studebaker and U. S. Carriage Co., OF OHIO.**

**FRAZER CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES**

**A General Blacksmithing Business**

**THE PALACE**

**RENO'S LEADING HOTEL**

**Light Sunny Rooms,**

**Restaurant Attached,**

**Fine Billiard Parlor,**

**EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO GUESTS.**

**PALACE BAKERY**

**Fresh Wholesome Bread, Cakes and**

**Pies Constantly on Hand.**

**Fresh Candy and Nuts.**

**Wedding Cakes a Specialty.**

**Toys and Fancy Articles.**

**Occidental Hotel.**

**Has Changed Hands**

**STRICTLY FIRST CLASS HOUSE**

**Meals 50 and 25 Cents.**

**MR. AND MRS. JOHN WERELEY,**

**RENO LIVERY AND FEED STABLE**

**J. A. POTHOFF, PROPRIETOR.**

**Best Turnouts Constantly on Hand.**

**CHARLES E. CLOUGH,**

**BUILDER, ARCHITECT**

**C. J. BROOKINGS,**

**PIANOS, ORGANS,**

**F. C. UPDYKE,**

**HOUSE SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL**

**PAINTER.**

**R. C. LEPPER,**

**HARNESS, CHAPARRERAS,**

**SADDLES, WHIPS,**

**BRIDLES, COLLARS,**

**Buggy Robos, Saddlery Ware, Etc.**

**Repairing promptly attended to.**

**HISTORY OF SHAVING**

ONCE UPON A TIME ALL MEN EVERYWHERE WORE BEARDS.

Alexander of Greece Is Said to Have Been the First Barber—Beards Have Been Common During the History of Earliest Races—Some Remarks.

To the Editor:—Can you tell us when shaving came into fashion, also something of the history of beards? BROWN AND JONES.

This question is appropos. At this period, when the nineteenth century is coming to the end of the division, the fire has been put out in the box and old father time has reversed the wheels and put on the brakes, it is particularly fitting that somebody, either Brown or Jones or both, should arise and put this question. It is a fine de siècle question.

The first instance of shaving originated from the necessities of war. In the late autumn of the year 800 B. C., the Macedonians got their crops in early, and after the celebration of the harvest home things got pretty uninteresting in Macedonia. It was too cold to fish and too warm to skate, and the prospect for the Macedonian on pleasure bent when he fired up the baseburner and reflected that shaves hadn't been invented yet was not a happy one.

Things continued to drag on until Thanksgiving time, 800 B. C., when the Macedonians got together, sailed down on the Greeks and did them battle. The Greeks got the worst of it, and for no other reason than that they sported long, flowing beards. The marauding Macedonians grabbed these Greek ornaments and yielded the poor Greek victory for Sunday, leaving him a howling mass on the ground. It was this incident that probably gave rise to the custom.

When Greek meets Macedonian Then comes the tug of beard.

An old veteran by the name of Alexander saw at once the weak point of the Greek forces and he called in a loud voice, "Off with every beard!" That settled it. The next day a committee called on the army with a rip saw and a bucket of solve and amputated every beard in sight. This is an account of the first shave known to history. The record of the first barbering is a frontier of curls made for a princess in the east 3,400 years ago, now in the British museum.

Homer has the first reference to the razor in the eighth century, B. C. He says, with some feeling:

Death or life stands on a razor's edge.

After the rape of the beards of the Greek army shaving became popular with some, but not until a much later day, and when Greece had started down the toboggan slide of adversity, did it become general. In fact it is a well known fact among historians that the fashion of smooth faces among the men has marked the effeminacy, weakness and final downfall of all nations. The Romans were always partial to beards until the Roman empire became too big for its clothes and acquired a swagger, when Hadrian set the example of a smooth chin in 101 A. D. and gave the Roman barbers a boom. The first mention of barbers is by Pliny. Somewhere along about 296 B. C. Scipio Africanus took a jaunt to Sicily and there saw some barbers. They pleased him, and he brought them back to Rome and had his beard cut.

Scipio was a good deal of a Ward McAllister in his day, and the Roman swells rapidly followed suit. After that it got to be a common sight in Rome for a row of men to sit until 12 o'clock Saturday night and listen for "Next!" But this was only among the Four Hundred. The bone and sinew of the Roman republic swore by their beards. All through the orient short hair and beardless chins have always meant a condition of mourning and servitude. A long beard was priceless, and the Mohammedans still swear by their beards. The prophet Ezekiel, as early as 585 B. C., was directed to take a barber's razor upon his head and upon his beard in sign of the ruin to come upon Israel.

The men were set free, but were assumed to go to David with any of their beard gone. And the men, however, and sent them on a vacation to let their beards grow out. An old Greek, known among his friends as Zottius, who lived in 800 B. C., and was dropped off a precipice for criticizing Homer, had a very long beard, and so solicitous was he that long hair on his head might detract from the strength of the beard that he kept his noddle clean shaven. After Thomas More had taken leave of his daughter at the foot of the scaffold, in 1535, his chief anxiety was that the headman might injure his beard.

The finest beard on record belonged to Guillaume the priest, bishop of Clermont, who founded the college for Jesuits at Paris late in the eighteenth century. This beard was long, wavy and soft as silk. But his beard was his downfall. His brother bishops became jealous of it, and decided that it must come off. This was decreed at a secret council, and the next morning when the priest entered the chapel three men met him with soap, hot water, a razor and shears and laid hold of him. He broke away, squealed and took refuge in a castle, where he died of vexation.

The only exceptions whose beards have not been considered as advantageous appendages were among the Germans, the Egyptians and in the early colonial days among the Puritans. The ancient German youth was not allowed to shave until he had slain an enemy in battle, and among the New England Puritans long beards were sometimes forcibly repressed, because the idea prevailed that pride lurked behind a venerable beard. It was not until the beginning of the present century that the long beard went entirely out of fashion. Since then smooth faces have been on the increase, and any person who will take the trouble to notice the men who pass a given point on a hot or rainy day of the busy streets of Chicago will see but a very few long beards. It is not improbable that in another century, if the beard is continually cropped, the long beard will no longer grow and will be considered a thing of history and story books.—Chicago Trier Ocean.

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**

**S. ARMANKO. H. E. DAVIS.**

**THE ARCADE SALOON,**

**COMMERCIAL ROW, RENO.**

**FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS**

**ARMANKO & DAVIS, Prop.**

**"German Syrup"**

**For Coughs & Colds.**

John F. Jones, Edom, Tex., writes: I have used German Syrup for the past six years, for Sore Throat, Cough, Colds, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best.

B. W. Baldwin, Camelsville, Tenn., writes: I have used your German Syrup in my family, and find it the best medicine I ever tried for coughs and colds. I recommend it to everyone for these troubles.

R. Schmalhausen, Druggist, of Charleston, Ill., writes: After trying scores of prescriptions and preparations I had on my files and shelves, without relief for a very severe cold, which had settled on my lungs, I tried your German Syrup. It gave me immediate relief and a permanent cure.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

**DELINQUENT NOTICE.**

**RENO ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.**

Notice is hereby given that the following delinquent stock on account of assessments No. 1, levied on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1893, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective stockholders:

No.	Cert.	No. Shrs.	Am't.
Polson, L. D.	12	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	13	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	14	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	15	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	16	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	17	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	18	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	19	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	20	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	21	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	22	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	23	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	24	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	25	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	26	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	27	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	28	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	29	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	30	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	31	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	32	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	33	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	34	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	35	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	36	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	37	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	38	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	39	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	40	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	41	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	42	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	43	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	44	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	45	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	46	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	47	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	48	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	49	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	50	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	51	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	52	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	53	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	54	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	55	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	56	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	57	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	58	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	59	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	60	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	61	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	62	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	63	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	64	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	65	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	66	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	67	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	68	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	69	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	70	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	71	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	72	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	73	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	74	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	75	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	76	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	77	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	78	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	79	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	80	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	81	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	82	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	83	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	84	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	85	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	86	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	87	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	88	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	89	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	90	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	91	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	92	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	93	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	94	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	95	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	96	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	97	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	98	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	99	200	100.00
Polson, L. D.	100	200	100.00

**AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

**NINTH ANNUAL FAIR.**

**September 1893**

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1893—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1892—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1891—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1890—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1889—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1888—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1887—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1886—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1885—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1884—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1883—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1882—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1881—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1880—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1879—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1878—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1877—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1876—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1875—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1874—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1873—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1872—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1871—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1870—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1869—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1868—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1867—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1866—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1865—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1864—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1863—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1862—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1861—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1860—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1859—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1858—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1857—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1856—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1855—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1854—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1853—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1852—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1851—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1850—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1849—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1848—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1847—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1846—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1845—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1844—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1843—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1842—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1841—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1840—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1839—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1838—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1837—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1836—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1835—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1834—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$15 payable September 1, 1893; 35 entries. Nominations to close January 7, 1894. One mile race.

Yielding trotting stakes for foals of 1833—District horses; \$40 entrance, of which \$10 must accompany the nomination; \$15 payable July 1, 1893, and the remainder \$1